

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC HICKORY CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

At a stated meeting of the Hickory Club of the city and county of Philadelphia, held on the 3rd September, 1844, the following address was adopted, and ordered to be published:

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF THE UNION.

The importance of a single vote.

After the result of the memorable election of 1840, every republican democrat saw the importance of a single vote. If we look to the fraudulent practices through which alone the federal whigs were enabled to carry the last presidential candidate, we will observe the importance of a single vote, and the necessity of preventing their polling again a corrupt or illegal one. Their frauds were of the most various kind and character; and we should, by constant vigilance, be enabled to guard against a repetition of them. They possessed a system of fraud, organized throughout the United States, by which a single illegal, fraudulent or corrupt vote was polled in each town or township, at each poll, and which decided almost any contested election. Trifling when standing alone, it became, in the aggregate, a system of fraud so stupendous in its consequences, that its very magnitude prevented the generality of people from believing it possible, yet when we come to analyze the monster, it is nothing but a vast combination of atoms—a single one gathered from every mole hill in the United States—making a great mountain, when piled together. This course, rely upon it, democrats, will be resorted to again; and we are fully convinced the success of our cause and men depends, in a great measure on meeting and defeating it, at all points and everywhere, by incessant watchfulness, and, if necessary, by the exertion of our personal energies to prevent an infraction of the law, when every other means fails, and the triumph of the democracy is as certain as fate.

Various and secret devices will again be attempted to be put into execution, and our lives and liberty depend upon our frustrating them; we must stand guard over the purity of the most inestimable of our rights, for the purpose of counteracting the abuse of the right of suffrage and the violation of the ballot-boxes. Let us take public measures, for we verily believe that the best way to prevent frauds, is at once to let our enemies see that we are fully prepared to expose and resist them.

The importance of a single vote must not be disregarded, if we would triumph at the polls. It should never be lost sight of for a moment, that the primary object is to defeat that enemy who is still in great force, master of great resources, and ready to employ them without scruple. The federal whig party is neither weak nor dispirited, simply because it possesses the same means (diminished, it is true,) which it employed successfully in the last presidential contest, and as unscrupulous recklessness in their employment. Be assured it will not only require the united rally of the democracy to overthrow them fairly, but our ceaseless watchfulness in defeating those acts of fraud and corruption, which have once already afforded them a disgraceful triumph, the fatal results of which were only averted by an act of Providence. They have money, and they will distribute it through all the secret crevices of corruption.

The importance of a single vote has been exhibited on many occasions; it once elected Marcus Morton governor of Massachusetts let every democrat at the ensuing elections make it a sacred duty, first, to cast his own vote, and then, by constant watchfulness, prevent the polling of a single vote fraudulent or corrupt; let not his own vote be cancelled by "pipelaying or yarn spinning." The federal whig frauds in Pennsylvania and New York from 1837 to 1840, inclusive, admonish us to beware of a wily, ingenious, and well-supplied enemy; of a political foe possessing all the arts and experience of corrupting the ballot-boxes by double and illegal voting, yet professing the greatest integrity and morality in private life and manners.

The importance of a single vote cannot be too much urged upon every democrat who reads this short address it may preserve the happiness of this generation, and insure to millions yet unborn the sacred privileges we now enjoy. The importance of a single vote should lead every democrat to make himself qualified to vote at the coming election. Let the united rally of the democracy concentrate but its energies against the common enemy, and victory will be sure to perch upon the banner of those statesmen and patriots Polk and Dallas.

HENRY HORN, President.

JOHN DALLAM, Secretary.

A "FINISHED STATESMAN."—So we find Mr. Clay designated by an enthusiastic whig eulogist. If he is not quite a "finished statesman" yet, he will be in November.—N. Y. Morning News.

O'CONNELL'S NEW MODE OF PEACEABLE REPEAL.

Mr. O'Connell now speaks to the people through his son. It is stated in the London newspapers, that "among other announcements made on behalf of his father, he stated that it was the intention of Mr. O'Connell himself, upon the 30th of May, 1845, to institute a pledge for the non-consumption of excisable articles in Ireland; and also a pledge for the non-use of any articles not of Irish manufacture."

This is the way in which the American colonies resisted at first the oppression of the parliament, in whose legislation they had no voice. Ireland's representation in the English legislature answers no other purpose but, to witness the imposition of iniquitous burdens, and the visitation of tyrannical and cruel edicts upon their country, which they have no power to resist.—It is possible that O'Connell's new attempt may have the desired effect.—If he can exert the potent spell of father Matthew over the Irish, and make the self denial which is required universal, he must succeed. If O'Connell can but starve the excise, England will make terms with him, and give up the power which destroys his people. This movement will remind England of our revolution. *Globe.*

A NATIONAL BANK

Is the great aim and object of the federalists in this contest. All other matters sink into insignificance beside this, in their estimation, and still they seem afraid to come out boldly before the people with the issue. Mr. Fillmore, lately nominated for governor by the federalists of New York, is a bank man. He proved himself so during the session of Congress in 1841. The Albany Argus says:

"The people of this State, for the first time since 1834, have now an opportunity to pass judgment upon an unmitigated bank ticket. There is no concealment. They are all bank, bank. Who can have a doubt of the result? The masses of both parties disapprove of the creation of a national bank as unnecessary and inexpedient; and yet Clay, Frelinghuysen, and Fillmore, are so deeply wedded to such an institution that it is regarded as an indispensable part of their measures should the people trust them with the reins of government. But, on this question, forewarned is forearmed. The people have memories of the past. They have no desire to build up a moneyed power to control, at will, the commerce, the business, and the destinies of the nation. Who will deny that a republic without a bank is far more the wish of every American, than a bank without a republic?"

From the Holmes Co. (Ohio) Farmer.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.
HENRY CLAY ITS AUTHOR.—The federal whigs of Washington to whigship, at a late late meeting of their Clay club, passed a resolution complimentary to adopted citizens, and professing to make no distinction between them and the native born. Without pretending to doubt that our worthy friend who adopted that resolution were sincere, we shall briefly state a few undeniable facts, which go to show that the leaders of their party hold different sentiments from those professed by this club and that Mr. Clay himself entertains feelings hostile to our adopted citizens, and that he was among the first to propose distinctions between them and the natives.

In proof of this assertion, we shall first quote from his speeches in the Senate, to show his antipathy to foreigners generally. In 1838 a proposition was before the Senate, introduced by Mr. Merrick, a whig Senator from Maryland, to prevent foreigners not naturalized from enjoying the privilege of pre-emption to the public lands. Although a German might have come to this country, penetrated the western forest, selected him a farm on land which had come into market—he cleared and fenced, and puts up his buildings, and resides on it for four years, yet, because he is not naturalized, Mr. Clay voted that he should not have the same rights as extended to other squatters, but that the heartless speculator might purchase his farm from under him, rob him of his improvements and turn his family again into the wilderness. And although this German might be grand son of a soldier who had shed his blood in the revolution, Mr. Clay's vote would cut him off. But read the following extract from Mr. Clay's speech on that question. He said:

"This domain was the public property—the property of the whole people of the United States; and he thanked the Senator from Maryland for introducing a proposition for conferring the bounty of the government of OUR OWN RACE, instead of holding out a general invitation to all the PAUPERS of all the European governments to come here and compete with our own honest poor."

Here, then, in this speech of Mr. Clay, delivered six years ago, in the U. S. Senate, we have the seeds of preference for "our own race," and of hostility to foreign paupers, as he calls the emigrants, from which have sprung the Native American party, and the consequent riots and murders in Philadelphia.

delphia. During the last few years, these societies have been formed and increasing, and the whigs have received the benefit of their organization—while many of the leading whig papers have encouraged and defended them.

From the Hudson Gazette.
WOOL! WOOL!!



A FEW PLAIN FACTS.

By the present tariff, which is so loudly praised by the whigs, the course of wool which the farmer raises, is protected by a duty of only 5 per cent. while the manufactured goods which he uses are protected by a duty of forty per cent. Who is benefited, the farmer or the manufacturer?

The tariff bill introduced by Mr. McKay, and which was supported by the democrats proposed raising the duty on wool to fifteen per cent. and reducing the duty on manufactured goods, to thirty per cent., which would have made a difference in favor of the farmer of twenty per cent. This proposition which was intended to benefit the WOOL GROWER and the FARMER was voted down by the whigs.

On the 31 of August, 1842, when the tariff bill was under discussion in the U. S. Senate, a motion was made to raise the duty on wool from five to twenty per cent. This motion was sustained by the Democrats and opposed by the whigs—on the vote being taken fifteen democrats and two whigs voted to raise the duty, and twenty whigs against it. Who was the friend of the farmer?

At another time when the tariff bill was under discussion in the Senate, Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, a democrat proposed that when any country admitted our Agricultural produce free of duty, then the duty on all articles from that country should be admitted on paying a duty of twenty per cent.—This proposition which if adopted would have opened foreign markets for the surplus produce of our soil, and always afforded a ready sale and fair prices for all kinds of produce, was voted down by a whig Senate—EVERY DEMOCRAT voting in favor of it, and EVERY WHIG in opposition.

These are plain facts! Let the farmer answer for himself, which party is shown by their actions and their votes, to be their true friends?

POST THE BOOKS.

Among those who have rendered whigery since 1840, are the following, viz: One President of the United States, two members of his cabinet, two or three late whig Governors, several whig Congressmen, five Harrison electors in 1840, whig legislators without number, and a host of whig orators, ex-officers of Clay and Tippecanoe clubs, &c.

A NATIONAL BANK.

Alexander Hamilton, the great federal financier said of a National Bank: "It is not a mere matter of private property, but a POLITICAL MACHINE of the highest public importance."

Mr. Clay fully understands the working of that MACHINE.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, the 1st inst. by Mr. HENRY GARARD, to Miss MARY ALICIA VANANDER, all of this county.

WM. C. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Woodsfield, O.

Office opposite the Court House.

March 15, 1844.

COWEN & WIRE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WOODSFIELD, O.

March 1, 1844.

THOMAS WEST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO.

April 19, 1844.

EDWARD ARCHBOLD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC,

WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO.

March 22, 1844.

Wm. F. HUNTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO.

March 15, 1844.

DOCTOR J. McMAHON,

PRESENTS his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Monroe county, for their liberal patronage in his professional line of business, and informs them that he has removed his office near the public square, in the west end of the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sinclair, where he may be found at all times ready to obey the calls of his profession.

He also informs the public that he has entered into a partnership with his son
A. D. McMAHON & PARDON COOK,
Having made these arrangements, he hopes to supply the demands of his patrons more punctually than he has hitherto been able to do.

J. McMAHON.

Woodsfield, April 19, 1844.

State of Ohio, Monroe county, ss.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to me directed, I shall, on the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the front door of the Court House, in said county proceed according to law, to sell at public auction, the following tract of land, to wit: The south west quarter of the south west quarter of section No. 5, of township No. 6, and range No. 8, and the north west quarter of the south west quarter of the same section township and range, lying and being in said county.

EDWARD ARCHBOLD,
Guardian of John Holdren, a lunatic.

October 4, 1844.

Proclamation.

I, THOMAS MITCHELL, Jr. Sheriff of the county of Monroe, State of Ohio, do hereby give notice throughout said county, that the time of holding the next election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, is, FRIDAY, the first day of November next, and that the number of Electors at that time to be elected for said State of Ohio is twenty-three (23.)

THOMAS MITCHELL, Jr., Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Woodsfield, Ohio.
Sept. 28, 1844.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned take this method of informing the public that they wish to sell that fine farm lying on the main road leading from Woodsfield to Clarinton, and nine miles from each town, known as the Conger farm. Said farm has every necessary improvement, a good Dwelling House, a good Barn and Stable, an Orchard of grafted fruit, meadow sufficient to produce one hundred dollars worth of hay each year. The situation is admirably adapted for a tavern stand, being near the point where all the roads to the river center. Come forward every one of you, and see the premises, and every attention shall be paid you; if we bargain, well, if not, no harm—but certain you shall have a good bargain for cash.

ELIAS CONGER,
STEPHEN CONGER,
BENONI CONGER,
Executors of Elias D. Conger, dec'd.

October 4, 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON Monday the 4th day of November, 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the court-house, in the town of Woodsfield, Monroe County Ohio; will be sold to the highest bidder, the following real estate, as the property of Abel Atkinson dec'd. to wit: the north part of the north east quarter of section 12, township three, and range four, bounded as follows: on the south by the lands of Sanford Clark, on the west by a quarter section line and the lands of Stephen Atkinson; on the north by a section line, and on the east by said section line supposed to contain sixty acres.—Terms one half the purchase money in hand, and the balance in 12 months with interest from date. To be sold subject to the dower estate of Mary Mays.

MARTIN TROY, Adm'r.
November 4, 1844.

BANKS NOTE LIST.—Specie Standard.

Corrected from the Cincinnati Enquirer.

OHIO.

Ohio Life and Trust Co. on demand.	par
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati.	par
Franklin Bank, Cincinnati.	par
Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati.	par
Mech's and Traders' bank.	25 dis
Miami Exporting Company.	75 dis
Exchange Bank of Cincinnati.	no sale
Bank of Cincinnati.	1 dis
Bank of Circleville.	1 dis
Chillicothe.	1 dis
Geauga.	1 dis
Massillon.	1 dis
Marietta.	1 dis
Mount Pleasant.	1 dis
Norwalk.	1 dis
Sandusky.	1 dis
Wooster.	1 dis
Xenia.	1 dis
Zanesville.	1 dis

Belmont Bank, St. Clairsville.	1 dis
Clinton Bank of Columbus.	1 dis
Columbiana Bank, New Lisbon.	1 dis
Dayton Bank, Dayton.	1 dis
Farmers and Mechanics Bk. Steubenville.	1 dis
Franklin Bk. of Columbus.	1 dis
Muskingum Bank, Putnam.	1 dis
Western Reserve Bank, Warren.	2 dis
Small notes of good Ohio Banks.	5 dis
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Cleveland.	1 dis
Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton.	8 dis
Lancaster Ohio Bank, Lancaster.	8 dis
Commercial Bank of Scioto, Portsmouth.	5 dis
Bank of Cleveland.	13 dis
Farmer's Bank of Canton, Canton.	35 dis
Urbana Banking Company, Urbana.	45 dis
Granville Alexandria Soc. Granville.	90 dis
Lebanon Miami Bank, Lebanon.	90 dis
Bank of Circleville (H. H. Warren cash'r)	90 dis
Manhattan Bank, Manhattan.	90 dis
Bank of the United States Branch.	failed
Cincinnati and White water canal Co.	failed
Cincinnati Banking and Loan office.	failed
Consolidated Banking Company.	failed
Farmer's and Mechanics' bank.	failed
Ohio and Cincinnati Loan Office.	failed
Otis Arnold & Company's Checks.	failed
Platt (J. H.) & Company's Bank.	failed
Bank of Gallipolis, Gallipolis.	failed
Bank of Steubenville, Steubenville.	failed
Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield.	failed
Bank of Sandusky Bay, L. Sandusky.	failed
Western Banking Company.	failed
Bank of West Union, West Union.	failed
Canal Bank, Middletown.	failed
Farmer's Bank of New Salem, N. Salem.	failed
Farmer's & Mechanics Bank Chillicothe.	failed
Franklin Silk Company.	failed
German Bank of Wooster, Wooster.	failed
Gaugau Insurance Company, Painesville.	failed
Goshen, Wilmington & Company Colum-	failed
bus Turnpike Company.	failed
Hamilton and Rossville Manufacturing Co.	failed
Jefferson Bank, New Salem.	failed
Kirtland Safety Society, Bank of Kirtland.	failed
Maumee Insurance Company.	failed
Monroe Falls Manufacturing Company.	failed
Miami Exporting Co. Branch, Conneaut.	failed
Owl Creek Bank, Mount Vernon.	failed
Orphans' Institute Bank, Fulton.	failed
Ohio Rail Road Company, Richmond.	failed
Washington Bank, Miamisburg.	failed
Western Reserve Farmer's banking	failed
Company, in Brighton.	failed
Zanesville Canal Man. Co. Zanesville	failed

KENTUCKY.	1 dis
Bank of Louisville.	1 dis
Bank of Kentucky.	1 dis
Northern Bank of Kentucky.	1 dis
INDIANA.	1 dis
State Bank of Indiana.	5 dis
New Albany Insurance Co. New Albany.	25 dis
King & Woodburn's Checks, Madison.	50 dis
Charlestown Savings Institution.	45 dis
White Water Valley Canal Co.	3 dis
Indiana Scrip, \$5s (1840 '41 dates)	3 dis
do \$50s.	3 dis

ILLINOIS.	27 dis
State Bank of Illinois.	37 dis
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown.	3 dis
Bank of St. Clair (endorsed by Smiths).	10 dis
Other Michigan Banks (specie paying).	10 dis
PENNSYLVANIA.	1 dis
Philadelphia City Banks.	25 dis
Country Banks (generally).	28 dis
United States Bank of Pennsylvania.	1 dis
DELAWARE.	1 dis
All Banks.	1-2 dis
NEW YORK.	1 dis
New York City Banks.	1 dis
Country Banks.	1 dis
NEW ENGLAND STATES.	1 dis
All solvent banks.	1 dis
Banks generally.	1 dis
Eastern Banks.	1 dis
Wheeling.	1 dis
SOUTH CAROLINA.	3 dis
All Banks.	3 dis
NORTH CAROLINA.	3 dis
All Banks.	15 dis
ALABAMA.	3 dis
All Banks.	3 dis
TENNESSEE.	3 dis

TO THE POLLS.

"THE CONTEST DEEPENS!"

Fellow Democrats: On Tuesday the 8th day of October, the election for state and county officers takes place. Are you ready for the contest? Do you believe that the principles of the democratic party are better calculated to promote the interest of the great body of the people than those of the whig or federal party? If so, let every man go to the polls. Do you wish to see the rich, (as Alexander Hamilton the father of federalism desired) have a permanent interest in this government? If you do not, cast your votes for democratic men and measures. Are you opposed to a Bank that "can fix the price of every acre of land from Florida to the Lake of the Woods?" If so vote against whig men and measures. Are you in favor of a sound and safe circulating medium, and opposed to a rotten system of banking and a shin plaster currency? If so, vote for David Tod and against Mordecai Bartley of coffin-handbill memory. Know that opposition to Tod is friendship for Clay.

Guard well the ballot boxes from fraudulent votes—look out for whig pipe-laying in the river townships. Then let every man be at the polls early. Let no man stay at home because we give a large democratic majority in Monroe—one vote elected Jefferson President—one vote adopted the Declaration of Independence. Let the watch-word be, "we can, and we will!"

Every breeze wafts the glorious news that the cause of democracy is onward. From Maine to Louisiana the cry is, "POLK, DALLAS, and VICTORY."

"Charge on Henry Clay his bank bribe of 17,000 dollars, and his Janus-faced course in regard to the tariff."

"Charge on Henry Clay his repeated attempts while in Congress, to tarnish the reputation of Gen. Jackson."

"Charge upon Henry Clay his enmity to the industrious farmers of the West, and send back his slanders upon them as malicious falsehoods upon the character of hardy, honest pioneers."

"Charge upon Henry Clay his tergiversation and hypocrisy on the questions of masonry and abolitionism."

"Charge upon Henry Clay the origin of a plundering bankrupt law to repudiate honest debts—and charge upon him the discourteous and anti-republican spirit of persisting in the adoption of the law contrary to the instructions of his legislature and the known will of the people."

"Charge upon Henry Clay his corrupt bargain and coalition with John Q. Adams, by which the American people were cheated out of their choice for President."

"Charge upon Henry Clay and his coadjutors the scheme of distribution and assumption—by which the States would be rendered basely tributary to the general Government, and centralization be established upon the wreck of Madison's Virginia Resolutions."

"Charge upon Henry Clay and his coadjutors their false promise to reduce the Government expenditures to thirteen millions of dollars, and their hypocrisy in afterwards recommending an annual expenditure of TWENTY SIX millions."

"Charge upon Henry Clay and his coadjutors their extravagance and utter profligacy in increasing the public debt from six millions to thirty millions of dollars in three years."

"Charge home upon the party their refusal to prevent pipe-laying in voting against Dr. Duncan's bill, and at the same time to guard the ballot box against the frauds of 1840."